Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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BELIEVE WILSON WILL COME OUT

Dr. Shaw and Delegation Interview President for Support in New Jersey

A delegation of suffragists headed by Dr. Anna H. Shaw, interviewed President Wilson last week in regard to obtaining his support to the equal suffrage amendment in the President's own State of New Jersey.

It was said at the White House that the President gave no expression of opinion to the women; but the delegation came away with the distinct belief that he would very shortly come out with a favorable statement.

Dr. Shaw was accompanied to the White House by Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, and Mrs. Winston Churchill of Cornish, N. H., a member of the Campaign Committee of the National Suffrage Association. Dr. Shaw made this statement Jan. 14:

"Our representatives from the National American Woman Suffrage Association were most graciously and cordially received by President Wilson this morning. A year ago, when members of the National Association called upon the President to enlist his support for our national amendment he very frankly stated that the question of woman suffrage was, in his judgment, a matter for the States, and he has consistently maintained and reiterated this attitude on many subsequent interviews.

"We did not speak with the President at all this morning upon his attitude toward suffrage as a national issue, but only in relation to the State of New Jersey, where the Democratic Party, as well as all other parties, have indorsed the submission of the woman suffrage amendment, which is now before the Legislature, and if passed will be submitted to the voters for a vote on the 12th of next September.

"The President was greatly interested in our statement of the situation in New Jersey, and he confessed that he had been so taken up with national affairs that he had not kept in touch with the status of the suffrage movement in his home State, and agreed that the advance of suffrage was so rapid that it was difficult to keep pace with it. We have come away from our interview with the distinct impression that very shortly the President will come out with a statement favorable to suffrage in the State of New Jersey."

The surprising thing about the vote on the woman suffrage amendment in the House was that outside of the South only one State voted solidly against it. That was the uncompromising and rockbound State of Vermont. If Delaware is considered a Northern State there were two—two of the smallest Northern States.—New York Times.

JUSTICE HANDICAPPED

HOW THE WOMEN VOTED

At the presidential election in Arizona in November, 1912, when women could not vote, the total vote cast was 23,722. At the gubernational election in November, 1914, when women did vote, the total vote cast was 51,007.

In like manner in Kansas in 1912, the presidential vote was 365,444. In 1914, the gubernatorial vote was 530,206.

Oregon, in 1912, cast 137,040 votes; in 1914 it cast 210,566 votes.

At the gubernatorial election of 1910 in California, the last general election at which men alone voted, the vote was 385,713. In 1914, at the gubernatorial election, with women voting, it was 926,689.

In Washington, at the 1908 election, the vote for governor was 176,141. Women were enfranchised in 1911, and the vote in November, 1914, was 345,279.

These are the latest five States in which women have had an opportunity to vote at a general election. The difference between the vote before and after equal suffrage should put an end to all arguments that women do not use the vote.

HOUSEWIVES' HEAD GOOD SUFFRAGIST

Mrs. Heath, Who Used to Oppose, Says Vote is Necessity for Work

Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the Housewives' League and formerly an anti-suffrage leader, is on the committee for the ball of the New York Women's Political Union, to be held in the Grand Central Palace on Feb. 16, and she will be there as a good suffragist.

"Just as soon as I made the Housewives' League an economic factor," says Mrs. Heath, "the woman's vote became a necessity.

"Whenever a cold storage bill or any bill intimately connected with the home comes up before the commissions or Legislatures we of the Housewives' League are asked to give our judgment upon it. If we give our judgment, why shouldn't it be registered? The only way we know of doing that is with the ballot."

The heads of all the educational institutions in Delaware are said to favor votes for women.

IOWA GOVERNOR WANTS IT PASSED

Legislature Asked by Gov. Clarke to Take Final Step for Submission

In his biennial message to the Iowa Legislature last week, Governor George W. Clarke urged the adoption of the resolution submitting the equal suffrage amendment to the voters.

The amendment passed the Legislature in 1913, and, if adopted at this session, will come up before the voters in 1916.

FACE BOTH WAYS ON STATE RIGHTS

Southern Democrats Jump from One Side to the Other in Three Short Weeks

Seventy-two members of Congress within three short weeks were found facing both ways on the question of State rights, according to a recent statement of the Congressional Committee of the National Suffrage Association.

Of the 204 votes *against* the nation-wide suffrage resolution, 72 were cast by members who had voted *for* the national prohibition amendment. Of these 72 members, 63 were Democrats. Of the 63 Democrats, 58 were from the South—the very citadel of State rights. Some of these latter, speaking in favor of the prohibition amendment, had previously argued the State rights doctrine practically out of existence. Take, for example, Representative Saunders, of Virginia. On the subject of a national prohibition amendment, he says:

"How then can this resolution be critically assailed as an invasion in any proper sense of State rights when it is a proceeding under the Constitution, by virtue of the Constitution, and in conformity with

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A GIRL OR A BOY

I would like to be a boy, then I would not have to mind the baby and wash up. But I could go fishing and play cricket. Then I would have the most money spent on me. When I grow to be a man I would have the easy chair while mother washes up, and I would go to sleep. When I went out to work I would earn the most money. I would not have to do all the washing and drying the clothes and ironing. But I could sit and add up figures, and other nights I could go to meetings and music halls. I like reading, and I could have books from the library and read them in the train as I was going to work.—London Teacher.

A TRUE STORY

By Emmeline Pethick Lawrence

Early one afternoon, two days after Great Britain had declared war, a parade of little boys, aged 8 and 10 years, was seen coming down a London street. The boys marched two abreast. In the lead was the drum corps, composed of three boys, two of whom beat on tin pans with sticks and one of them gave an imitation (with a stick) of a flute player.

Behind the drum corps marched several lads carrying sticks and other weapons. In the rear were four boys who bore a burden in a rudely improvised stretcher. This burden proved to be a boy, somewhat smaller than the other lads, who was lying in the stretcher, feigning great pain. Rude bandages were on his wrists and around his ankles. On his face was a great smudge of red paint or ink. Spectators who asked what the bandaged boy was supposed to represent were told by the "captain" of the parade that he was "the casualties."

After the parade had traversed several blocks, it was brought to a halt by a little girl who stood firmly in the way and would not let the cortege pass.

"What do you want?" asked the "captain" of the girl.

"I want my brother Harold," replied the girl.

"Well, you can't have him," exclaimed the "captain." "Can't you see he is the casualties?"

The girl gulped down a sob and said: "I don't care. The baby is dead and my mother wants him to come home."

That, friends, was one of the first casualties of the war. The baby was dead. Other babies were dead and many more are dying. Food is going up in price everyday and mothers cannot get milk. Who bears the brunt of the war? I'll tell you. It isn't the men, despite the heroic deeds performed in the trenches and the trainloads of wounded that are every day arriving at the base hospitals.

It isn't the men. They have an organization, some one to feed them and clothe them and provide them shelter to the best of the ability of the quartermaster's department. They are wounded and killed, very true, but there is a government, an organization to take care of them to a certain extent anyway.

Who takes care of the women who suffer for lack of food and shelter when they are driven from their homes, either by the invader or the eviction agent? No one. Women are facing slow deaths from sorrow and privation, and babies are dying from lack of food and warmth. Ponder the question as to who actually bears the brunt of the war and the answer will present itself to you. It is the women, the mothers and the babes.—From a speech on "Woman and War."

PROCTOR CIRCUIT STOPS RIDICULE

Vaudeville Burlesque of Suffrage Repudiated at Once by New York Concern

Mrs. Raymond Brown, president of the New York State Suffrage Association, had word recently from a Mechanicsville suffragist that a vaudeville artist was making a burlesque speech on suffrage on the Proctor Circuit up-State.

Mrs. Brown wrote a letter of protest to F. F. Proctor, head of the Proctor Theatrical Enterprises, who promptly repudiated the vaudeville number.

"I certainly will not allow any act to be put on which tries to ridicule woman suffrage, or any other worthy movement," said Mr. Proctor, and Mrs. Brown was assured that the necessary steps to prevent the recurrence of the act would be taken.

"Any such acts," declared Mr. Proctor, "presented on my circuit, are entirely without my knowledge and contrary to my instructions."

This duplicates the experience of suffrage on the Keith circuit. Before his death Mr. Keith issued an order interdicting the burlesquing or ridiculing of suffrage in all the theatres on the circuit of houses under his control.

FOR "HOME-CONVERTING"

EVERY suffragist who wishes to make her opinion count will want to start the New Year right by using one or more Woman's Journals per week for purely propaganda purposes. Many suffragists, who cannot make speeches or canvass or lobby or go out of the home, use an extra Journal every week for clippings for their correspondence. Many others send a year's subscription where it will make converts. Still others send it where it will furnish facts and arguments for speeches and press work. This use of the Journal is called "Home-Converting."

Every single subscription used is a suffrage investment which pays good interest. **A. E. R.**

NEWS NOTES

The fourth woman fire inspector in New York was recently appointed by Fire Commissioner Adamson.

Miss Caroline Lexow, the well-known New York suffragist and former Executive Secretary of the Women's Political Union, was married this week to Philip W. Babcock of New York.

The Governors of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and West Virginia are among those who have lately recommended some woman suffrage measure to the Legislature.

State Senator J. C. Milner of Vernon, Ala., made a remarkably clear statement of the anti-suffrage viewpoint the other day. "There is no reason why women should not vote, if they care to vote," he said, "but under no consideration would I aid them in securing the ballot."

Mrs. Antoinette Funk writes that four Massachusetts Congressmen from whom she had not been able to get any promise in advance finally voted for the suffrage amendment; and she attributes their action to the strong pressure brought to bear upon them from their home State.

The recent passing of a local government amendment by the State Parliament of Victoria, Australia, makes women eligible for municipal office on the same terms as men. The amendment met with no opposition in the Legislative Assembly (Lower House). Even in the Legislative Council (Upper House), which has always delayed all woman's rights measures, the clause was promptly accepted.

An opponent of votes for women lately declared in the New York Sun that woman suffrage is sure to bring socialism and prohibition, the "curses that inevitably follow after Mormonism." This moves Linda L. Content to ask: "Unless women prefer to share their husbands with other wives, why should their vote be an influence for Mormonism? What connection has Mormonism with socialism? If woman suffrage brings about that 'curse,' why have Wyoming and Colorado never had a socialist Governor? Socialists, being progressive, are for the most part suffragists, but it does not follow therefore that all suffragists are socialists."

There is certainly no reason for the suffragists to feel faint-hearted. Our own idea is that the States will very soon fall into line. The 1915 campaign opens at the end of a year of very surprising success. During the last year the States of Nevada and Montana were added to the list, increasing the number of suffrage States to twelve and the number of electoral votes to ninety-one. It is generally conceded that the Southern States will be the last to adopt woman suffrage, but it would not surprise us to see it win in Georgia, at the present rate with which the idea is rooting, ere it breaks into the political machinery of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.—Savannah (Ga.) Press.

WORKING POLITICALLY

By Anne H. Martin

What is the quickest and most effective way to enfranchise the women of America?

Some suffragists have expressed their belief that State campaigns which do not carry are a positive menace to successful work for the national amendment. I do not agree with this view, for reasons which follow, but it was to some extent borne out by Mr. Lenroot of Wisconsin in the recent suffrage debate in Congress. He said that as only two States out of the seven campaign States carried at the last election, public opinion had been expressed against a national amendment. Every suffragist present must have felt the tragedy of not carrying Nebraska and South Dakota, which undoubtedly could have been won with a little more help and a few more workers given at the right time. If four out of the seven States had carried, Mr. Lenroot must have deduced by the same line of reasoning that public opinion was in favor of the national amendment. The question must have arisen in every suffragist's mind, would it not have been better for all suffrage organizations to have put special effort in these two very hopeful States and won them forever for State suffrage and the national amendment?

But out of these defeats in Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Missouri and Ohio we find new strength for the national amendment. Some Congressional districts in these States must have carried for equal suffrage, and the Congressmen from these districts can be induced to respond to local sentiment and support the national amendment.

Lobbying for the national amendment among Congressmen teaches the positive lesson that Congressmen "have their ear to the ground," and will generally vote according to what they believe to be the prevailing view of their constituents. Congressmen from Ohio would say: "My constituents rejected equal suffrage by several thousand votes, so why should I vote for the national amendment? There is no suffrage sentiment in my constituency."

Congressmen from equal suffrage States where there was, of course, strong suffrage sentiment, voted for the amendment.

The important conclusion must be reached, from these facts, that even where a State as a whole loses, separate Congressional districts within the State can be carried for suffrage, and the Congressman held responsible for voting for the national amendment in response to the prevailing sentiment in his constituency. In the pending campaigns in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania there is a splendid chance to work in a non-partisan way to carry as many Congressional districts as possible, thus assuring the support of individual Congressmen for the national amendment, even if their whole States do not carry. There has never before been such a great opportunity for winning so many Congressional districts.

In an interview with Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee before the vote was taken I asked him if in his opinion it would require approximately two-thirds of the States to be won for suffrage before two-thirds of the Congress could be induced to submit the amendment to the State Legislatures. He replied: "It will require approximately two-thirds of the States, yes."

If the vote in Congress on Jan. 12 proves anything, it proves that while the vote from the suffrage States is the certain backbone for the amendment, Congress will undoubtedly submit it in the very near future without two-thirds of the States won for suffrage. The vote stood 174 yes to 204 no. Approximately all the 67 votes from the equal suffrage States were cast in favor, leaving over one hundred favorable votes from non-suffrage States. A change of sixteen votes would have given a majority for the amendment; a change of seventy-eight votes would have given the necessary two-thirds majority for submission.

We have the chance of winning four great Eastern States this year, of winning 107 Congressional districts, 43 in New York, 36 in Pennsylvania, 16 in Massachusetts, 12 in New Jersey. No State need be down-hearted, even if it loses, if it carries a fair proportion of Congressional districts. One Congressional district carried means a practically certain vote for the national amendment.

Do not these considerations make it the paramount duty of suffragists, whether directly responsible for the national amendment or not, to select carefully and to concentrate on winning as many Congressional districts as possible in the leading State compaigns, so that even if a State as a whole should lose, separate Congressmen could be held responsible for voting for the national amendment because of the favorable sentiment among their constituents?

Here is positive, constructive, non-partisan work for all suffrage organizations, national, federal and State, in order to secure the necessary two-thirds vote for submitting the national amendment to the State Legislatures by the next Congress.

The illuminating debate and vote in the House of Representatives on Jan. 12, the first in history, have given us the strongest practical reasons for all pulling together, and absolutely new data for thinking and working "politically." The freedom of the women of America is on the horizon.

Miss Ellen Terry was given a reception the other day by the Baltimore suffragists. The distinguished actress, now touring America for the benefit of the war sufferers, was formerly an anti, but has been for some years an ardent advocate of votes for women.

And as for European Statesmanship, could women have done worse?—Elbert Hubbard.

Statistics quoted in the American Club Woman show that in the United States 80,000 women and children work in steam laundries. In 18 States the daily hours for these women are unlimited. Four States and the District of Columbia have an eight-hour law for these women; in all these States—Washington, Colorado, Arizona and California—there is equal suffrage.

CHOICE BITS FROM THE DEBATE IN CONGRESS

The debate on the nation-wide suffrage amendment in Congress last week had many significant features which did not appear in the early reports. Among them the following are noted from the Congressional Record:

Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee, although he spoke against the amendment, said, "This House is today considering the most important question, in my judgment, with which we have had to deal during 40 years."

Representative Campbell of Kansas, one of the Republican leaders, practically predicted that the Republican Party would stand for equal suffrage in 1916. Mr. Campbell had charge of time for the speakers favoring the amendment. When he was asked whether his party had declared for suffrage, in its last platform, he replied: "Oh, no. I am assuming the responsibility here. There are some new things in the Republican Party, the President's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding."

"The ballot in the hands of women will break down this system of unequal pay, and nothing else will do it," said Representative Kelly of Pennsylvania. He quoted the famous statistician, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, "The lack of direct political influence constitutes a powerful reason why women's wages have been kept at a minimum."

The Congressmen from the suffrage States who spoke all bore witness to the success with which women had used the vote. "Our polling places are no longer to be found in stables, in rooms adjoining and really parts of saloons, or in other objectionable places," said Mr. Stephens of California. "They are in schoolhouses, clean business rooms, or in tents specially set up for the purpose on sidewalks throughout the residence section of the cities. The disorderly crowds around voting booths have disappeared, and any woman can now visit political headquarters on election night without hesitation or the fear of insult, as in the days gone by. It is a wondrous change and all for the better."

Congressman Bryan of Washington closed his speech for the amendment with an article by Agnes E. Ryan in the Woman's Journal, to which he had contributed statistics showing injustices to women in the civil service.

Mr. Gordon of Ohio interrupted Mr. MacDonald of Michigan to tell him that Ohio had rejected equal suffrage at the last election. "They say also," replied Mr. MacDonald, "that the people in my State, Michigan, rejected suffrage by a respectable majority. As a matter of fact, the liquor interests stole the vote in Michigan." The applause from the galleries was so great that Speaker Clark brought his gavel down. "I do not know anything about Ohio," continued Mr. MacDonald, "but it may be so there."

"I know the bill is going to be beaten," said Mr. Gorman of Illinois. "It will be beaten by selfishness, greed and fear, masked behind the doctrine of State rights."

One of the anomalies was the speech of Congressman Abercrombie of Alabama. "We can never have an ideal democracy so long as half of the people who are qualified for suffrage are irresponsible and inadequately protected," he said; but he voted against the amendment on the ground of State rights.

Some of the speeches against the amendment were of such a nature as to draw forth from Representative Hobson the following rebuke: "Mr. Speaker, several times today I have been ashamed of my sex. Can anyone conceive of women saying such things as have been said here today apparently with gusto and self-congratulation, things that show an utter materialistic view of life, where the relation of the sexes was regarded as one of lust, not of the spiritual relationship of true inspiring love. For myself and the majority of my colleagues, I wish to repudiate this attitude."

In his first speech against the amendment Mr. Henry linked it with the prohibition amendment, and said that if there were any two questions pertaining to the jurisdiction of the States, they were those in regard to the police powers and the right of suffrage. How little faith the greater part of the Southern Congressmen really put in State rights, however, was shown when a majority of them voted for national prohibition.

Among the Representatives who declared their belief in suffrage, although voting against the amendment, were Lenroot of Wisconsin, Abercrombie of Alabama and Cullop of Indiana.

The child labor problem demands not only the resolutions of women's clubs, but their vote. The Federation of Women's Clubs in this country realizes the fact, and that organization is for suffrage.—Representative Bryan of Washington.

I want a school of politics established in every home, so that the little ones as they grow up will imbibe from their mothers not only patriotism but intelligence and information as to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.—Representative Farr of Pennsylvania.

So far from making our women less womanly, this activity (in the exercise of suffrage) increases their intelligence, broadens their minds, and renders them more charming as women, while at the same time making them more capable as wives and mothers and home-makers, and more truly companions and helpmeets to their husbands.—Representative Hayes of California.

No country has ever taken into its electorate a body of new voters so well prepared as are our women. — Representative Abercrombie of Alabama.

The dollar is earned in the State, not in the home. Shall he who is charged with the duty of bringing it home have the State managed by the one who receives it?—Representative Bowdle of Ohio.

For the solution of our great social questions we need all the brains and all the moral devotion our people possess.—Representative Stevens of New Hampshire.

Woman's influence will be felt almost unanimously on the side of peace.—Representative Hobson of Alabama.

It seems incredible to me that men should prefer to spend their lives in close communion of thought and feeling with wives who are studiously kept inferior in mentality to themselves, and whose earthly interests are forcibly confined within four walls.—Representative Brown of New York.

This is a serious question. Eleven States have already adopted State suffrage for women. I know the kind of stuff political parties are made of. They are just common clay. And I warn the country now that those of us who are opposed to adding this new burden and responsibility to the womanhood of America must be up and doing. Our candidates for President and national platform-builders will stampede at the demand of the double-suffrage States unless we raise our voices in protest and give courage to candidates and politicians.—Representative Dies of Texas.

It is notorious that the most persistent objections to woman suffrage have come from that element which has given public utility corporations power over the people.—Representative Bell of California.

That anyone with the right to vote himself should object to others with like qualifications voting has always seemed a mystery to me. — Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota.

The same men who are today opposing the extension of the suffrage to our mothers, our wives and our sisters would take that same right away from our fathers, our brothers and ourselves if they had the chance, unless we could show such a property qualification as would seem to insure that we would vote on the side of property and against humanity.—Representative Lafferty of Oregon.

I am unwilling to force woman into the vortex of politics, where her sensitiveness and her modesty will often be offended.—Representative Webb of North Carolina.

I firmly believe that asking the women of our country to take part in the selection of our officers and in the solution of our political problems will give the Republic a new birth and a new life, for the better in all things.—Representative Campbell of Kansas.

Women are conscientious, and equal suffrage would create a large reserve vote for civic righteousness. Those elements of the community who are least controlled by the dictates of conscience are always found among the opponents of equal suffrage.—Representative Bell of California.

Who knows better what is good for man than the mother who bore him? Do you consider your wife, your mother or your daughter unfit to determine what is best to do for good of country, State or city?—Representative Reilly of Connecticut.

If half the adult people of the United States have no voice in making the laws under which they live nor adjusting the revenues to which they must contribute, how do we account for our slogan of "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none"?—Representative Baker of New Jersey.

Men bear arms and women bear children, and since the men with the arms have the power to kill the children born of women, therefore they, the murderers, should rule! Pistol-toting, as a qualification for suffrage — it takes a more ludicrous chivalry than that which Cervantes laughed out of existence to countenance such reasoning.—Representative Kent of California.

The people are supposed to make the laws for the people, but half of the people are excluded from that privilege. The laws of the land are enforceable against all alike, women as well as men. The women are neither above nor below the laws, but are subject in every sense to the laws of the land. This being the case, why should they not be permitted to help make the laws?—Representative Towner of Iowa.

In November last, 228,946 more votes were cast for Governor (of California) than at the elections of 1906 and 1910 combined. The women not only voted, but they used intelligence, discrimination and rare judgment. To their votes is accredited the passage of many of the public-welfare measures, notable among which are the red-light injunction and abatement amendment, an effective measure for ridding cities of commercialized vice; the anti-prize fight measure; the blue sky law, which puts out of business dishonest investment companies, and many others of like nature.—Representative Bell of California.

We were told that if we gave women the ballot our homes would be destroyed. Yet the homes of Colorado are intact today. Our women have not become truculent amazons; our churches are still maintained and are full of worshippers; our schools are in operation and are overflowing with rosy-cheeked youngsters. — Representative Keating of Colorado.

If politics is a dirty pool, then for God's sake admit woman to clean it up.—Representative Foss of Ohio.

It is true that in suffrage States husbands and wives vote together for the most part, and it is a high tribute to the condition of American home life that they do. But it is equally true that the wife has an intellectual partnership with her husband in the matter of public affairs which was not formerly hers.—Representative Murdock of Kansas.

I am glad to testify to the wholesome effect of woman suffrage in Oregon. Instead of degrading woman, it has resulted in purifying the ballot and giving us better social and political conditions in that State. The influence of woman on the last Legislature has given us widows' pensions, so that women with dependent children are protected from poverty and want. It has also given us a minimum wage law for women and for minor children, so that the sweatshop is unknown in Oregon, and will always be unknown, due to the influence of women on our political and social conditions.—Representative Sinnot of Oregon.

I am going to leave it to the ladies, and I am going to be perfectly fair about it. If they will take a vote on woman suffrage and say by their ballots that they think they ought to have the right to vote, and say it unanimously, then we might consider favorably such a resolution as is presented here for nation-wide woman suffrage; but there should be no dissenting voice. — Representative Carter of Oklahoma.

Such is the intelligence, moral quality and patriotism of womankind that the larger the part that woman consents to take in affairs affecting the general welfare, the better will be the results secured. —Representative Cramton of Michigan.

FACE BOTH WAYS ON STATE RIGHTS

(Continued on page 25.)

the Constitution to amend the Constitution, comformably to a reserved right contained in that very instrument?

"We talk as if some outrageous thing was being done today, as if the States were to be robbed of some precious rights, in defiance of the law. Why, we are proceeding in conformity with one of the rights of the States, namely, the right to approach this body and call upon us to exercise our constitutional function by affording to the States in this Union the opportunity to determine whether or not they will amend the organic law. That is the proposition with which we are dealing today."

Mr. Saunders was paired against the suffrage amendment. Why did he not apply his previous argument and vote for it?

Representative Howard of Georgia pleads ardently for national prohibition. He says:

"It is a question, pure and simple: Are we, as representatives of American people, so cowardly as to refuse to submit the question to them, that they may through their regularly elected legislatures express the will of a majority as to this great national problem?"

Why did not Mr. Howard apply this argument to the suffrage amendment?

Similar arguments were made by Mr. Stephens of Mississippi and Mr. Tribble of Georgia, both of whom voted against the suffrage amendment. Why did they make this change in their logic?

If these 72 men had been consistent, the suffrage amendment would have come within six votes of getting the necessary two-thirds vote.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

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ITALY'S DISASTER

The world mourns with Italy. The disaster grows as fuller details are learned. A warm stream of human sympathy flows toward the devastated land. No one finds fault with the Red Cross nurses and other devoted women who have gone to the help of the sufferers, or tells them that "a woman's place is at home."

Any great catastrophe that is unusual and striking appeals to the imagination and goes to the heart. People realize then that everybody who can help may rightly do so.

But the number of lives lost in Italy by the earthquake, even at the highest estimate, does not come near the number lost in the United States every year by tuberculosis—due largely to bad housing and ventilation—by impure food and bad water; by preventable industrial accidents; by poor sanitation; by a score of things which go back in the last analysis to bad government. When Tammany came back to power in New York and the street cleaning was neglected, there was an immediate increase in the deaths from diseases due to breathing putrid dust. The death list in Italy is not half so long as the annual death list of babies in the United States. In New Zealand, where women vote, every mother is taught by a government-trained nurse how to keep a baby healthy, and the infant death rate is the lowest in the world. In every-day life, the huge toll of deaths from preventable causes does not startle us, because we are used to it. But the women who are seeking the vote as an aid to good government are as truly within their sphere as any Red Cross nurse in Italy. A. S. B.

THE FOE WITHIN

Most American cities have little to fear from earthquakes. Jane Addams says: "The enemies which our cities must face and overcome are unsanitary housing, poisonous sewage, contaminated water, infant mortality, the spread of contagion, adulterated food, impure milk, smoke-laden air, ill-ventilated factories, dangerous occupations, juvenile crime, unwholesome crowding, prostitution and drunkenness. Logically, their electorate should be made up of those who can bear a valiant part in this arduous contest." She goes on to show that the women are particularly needed as voters in order to increase the efficiency of government on its human welfare side. Men are highly efficient on the business side, but in developing the humanitarian end of it, the women's special gifts and special viewpoint come into play. Miss Addams says:

"A city is in many respects a great business corporation, but in other respects it is enlarged housekeeping. May we not say that city housekeeping has failed partly because women, the traditional housekeepers, have not been consulted as to its multiform activities?" A. S. B.

THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM

So much discussion has been aroused by the literacy test in the immigration bill that several very objectionable clauses of a different character have passed almost unnoticed.

It proposes to exclude "all persons who advocate the unlawful destruction of property," or who belong to organization advocating it. Any one knowingly aiding such an alien to enter this country is to incur a fine of $1,000 or six months' imprisonment, or both.

Under this clause, not only might Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughters be deported, but dozens of obscure members of her society, who have not personally committed any violence, and who have come here not to lecture, but simply to visit relatives or friends.

Any destruction of property, however slight, comes under the law, and it might be used to deport Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who in former times advocated the breaking of windows.

But the worst feature of the bill is not that it would keep out "suffragettes," but that it would destroy the right of asylum for all political refugees. Any person is to be deported who advocates "unlawfully assaulting" any officer of any government, because of his official position; and any American aiding such an alien to enter the United States may be punished with $5,000 fine and five years' imprisonment! There is a proviso that the law shall not apply to an offence "purely political, not involving moral turpitude"; but it is almost impossible to prove that any act is "purely" political, and, in many cases, the immigration inspector has not the information necessary to judge whether it involves moral turpitude.

Moreover, in the case of the United States ex rel Mylius vs. Uhl, both the District Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals held that the immigration authorities, in determining whether the offence involved moral turpitude, could not consider anything except the judgment passed by the court of the despotic country where the accused was tried, and that the facts had nothing to do with the matter. If this precedent holds, the Russian government might convict any innocent man on a trumped-up charge, as it has already done in countless cases, and if he afterward escaped to this country, the United States would be forced to give him up.

The bill says: "The decision of an immigrant inspector, if favorable to the admission of any alien, shall be subject to challenge by any other immigrant inspector," and the alien shall then be taken before a board of special inquiry. He is not to be entitled to have counsel, and "ALL HEARINGS BEFORE SUCH BOARDS" (of special inquiry) SHALL BE SEPARATE AND APART FROM THE PUBLIC." Several attempts of the Russian government to get political offenders sent back have failed because of the public indignation aroused. Under the present bill the cases are to have no publicity. If the refugee is ordered deported, he may appeal to the Secretary of Labor. But the Secretary's decision "shall be rendered solely upon the evidence adduced before the board of special inquiry"; and this evidence may be merely the court record of the despotic government from which the refugee has escaped.

If the proposed bill had been law, the United States would have deported Kossuth, Garibaldi, Prince Kropotkin, Catherine Breshkovsky, and scores of distinguished Irishmen who have received warm welcomes here. Every patriot who took part in the Boston Tea Party could have been deported. So could George Washington himself. Every uprising against a despotic government involves more or less destruction of property and "unlawful assault" upon officials. The hope is often expressed in America that after the war some of the European monarchies may become republics. But anyone trying to bring this about and failing could be deported if he afterwards escaped to the United States. So could any Belgians who have advocated the destruction of property now in the hands of the invaders.

It is hard to see how clauses so objectionable could ever have slipped through Congress. Those who disapprove of them should write without delay to President Wilson and ask him to veto the bill. A. S. B.

HOW THE STATES VOTED

One fact was made clear by the recent Congressional vote on woman suffrage. There is no longer a solid South on this question. Twenty-three Southern members voted for the nation-wide suffrage amendment,—11 from Missouri, 4 from Tennessee, 4 from West Virginia, and one each from Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Alabama. And this was upon the most sweeping and drastic suffrage measure possible, and the one which has aroused the most opposition on the ground of State's rights. A number of Southern members who voted against the nation-wide amendment declared that they were personally in favor of women suffrage, and would vote for it in their own States.

The Congressmen from two Southern States, Missouri and West Virginia, gave a majority vote for woman suffrage. In each case it was a strong majority, too—Missouri 11 to 3, West Virginia 4 to 1.

Of the States which expect to vote on equal suffrage amendment in 1915, Pennsylvania made the best showing in Congress the other day. Her Congressmen voted 20 to 9 for the nation-wide suffrage amendment. The New Jersey Congressmen also voted for it, 7 to 4, and the Massachusetts Congressmen, 8 to 6. The New York Congressmen went against it, 20 to 9, exactly reversing the vote of Pennsylvania.

Massachusetts made the best showing for woman suffrage of any of the New England States in the recent Congressional vote. Her Representatives voted for the nation-wide suffrage amendment, 8 to 6. The New Hampshire Representatives were tied; so were those from Rhode Island. The Representatives from Maine voted against it two to one, those from Connecticut four to one, and those from Vermont solidly.

The States whose Congressmen cast a solid vote for the nation-wide suffrage amendment were Arizona, California, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Those that gave a majority vote for it were Colorado (3 to 1), Illinois (22 to 2), Iowa (7 to 2), Massachusetts (8 to 6), Michigan (9 to 2), Minnesota (5 to 3), Missouri (11 to 3), New Jersey (7 to 4), Oklahoma (5 to 3), Pennsylvania (20 to 9), South Dakota (2 to 1), and West Virginia (4 to 1).

The only States that cast a solid vote in Congress against the nation-wide woman suffrage amendment were Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Texas and Vermont. A. S. B.

COMFORT FROM THE CENSUS

Ida M. Tarbell has just rendered a considerable service to the suffrage cause. In the Woman's Home Companion for January, she has an article which is sure to be widely quoted by the advocates of votes for women, though probably it was written with no such purpose. Miss Tarbell does not believe in equal suffrage, although she has repeatedly confessed that it is surely coming. It is pleasant to learn from this article that she does not expect it to work the disaster which its opponents have predicted to the family and the home.

We are all familiar with the alarmist assertions that, owing to the spread of "feminist" doctrine, the home is going to destruction; that girls are refusing to marry because they prefer a business life; that when they do marry they get divorced; that, if they are native Americans, they do not have children; and all this is laid to the growth of the equal-rights movement. On the other hand, the suffragists in general have stoutly maintained that the home and the family will survive all the changes of the future, as they have survived all those of the past. Miss Tarbell has been studying the census of 1910, and she has come to the same conclusion.

The alarmists say that the majority of women do not marry. The total female population of the United States is 44,639,989, and of these nearly 53 per cent. are unmarried. But the 44,639,989 are of all ages, including babies in arms. Of women fifteen years old and upwards, 70 per cent. marry; of those twenty years old and upward, 80.5 per cent.; of those twenty-five years old and upward, 86.7 per cent are married. We are told that "women do not marry as they once did." Miss Tarbell says, "The truth is, they marry more freely than they did in 1900 or 1890. There has been a gain of nearly two per cent. in the number of marriages of women over fifteen in the last twenty years; and two per cent., when dealing with nearly thirty millions, is a considerable number."

Among the thirty million married women whom the census takers reported, they found 185,065 who had been divorced. Miss Tarbell calls this "a small per cent. of disaster," and says: "There is no other human relation that can show anything like so large a statistical proof of success."

Finally, the census shows that "our native white population, those whose parents were both born in this country, not only is keeping up the birth rate but in the last decade has increased it by over two per cent. It makes a better showing than since 1870."

Miss Tarbell draws the conclusion that the basic facts of human nature are not being revolutionized, although women as well as men are "reacting to the new vision of the possibilities in human life. Under the quickening power of this vision women are casting off old forms of restraint which the belief that the mass of human beings could not be trusted to look out for themselves had spun. They are putting their hands to new tasks, their heads to new thoughts." But "the human heart does not change. It always demands its mate, always has, always will; and the mated will find a corner to themselves where they can sit by their own fire and rear their own brood. Their corner may be a flat and not a cottage, their fire may be a gas log and not a bundle of sticks, their dinner may come in from the corner in cans and be heated and not cooked, the wife may vote and the husband may give himself a score of liberties an earlier generation would have frowned on, but what has all that to do with the foundations of life? These are but the fluctuations in ways and expressions which each succeeding generation surely brings."

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

ALABAMA

Although Congressman Abercrombie voted against the nation-wide suffrage amendment in the House, he made a strong plea for the enfranchisement of women in his own State.

"We need equal suffrage for what it will do for women, for what it will do for men, for what it will do for the home, for what it will do for politics, for what it will do for government," he said. "If the States refuse or fail to grant it within a reasonable time, the privilege will be conferred through an amendment of the Federal Constitution.

"I trust that the day is not far distant when Alabama and each of the other States will provide for the enfranchisement of all women who are capable of meeting the qualifications exacted of men."

CALIFORNIA

The Women's Legislative Council of California met in Sacramento recently to decide upon the five laws they will ask of the Legislature, to select headquarters and a representative to appear before the Legislature. The Council is composed of women's clubs all over the State.

The constitution allows the advocacy of but five laws. The selection will be made from those under discussion for some time.

Chief among them is the home teachers bill, providing for visiting home teachers to enter the homes of the State to teach parents the best methods of sanitation and cooking and everything helpful to the family and children.

Another important law is a change which will require children to go to school until they have passed the eighth grade, instead of requiring only an age limit, as at present.

Another proposed bill is a penal farm for first or slight offenders, to escape the bad influence of prison life. Other bills under suggestion are a model birth and death registration, the legalizing of women serving as jurors, strengthening of the child labor laws, requirement of the wife's signature for sale of homestead property, freeing women of inheritance taxes on community property and giving women ability to keep their own wages.

The suffragists of California have lost a true friend by the death of Archbishop Riordan. His advocacy of the cause dates back to 1896, and he helped, indirectly, in winning in 1911. The California Equal Suffrage Association has recently passed resolutions showing their appreciation.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Rev. "Billy" Sunday made a forceful plea for equal suffrage in one of his addresses during the recent revival in Philadelphia.

"Nine-tenths of the opposition to woman suffrage crawled and wriggled out of the breweries and distilleries," he said.

"It makes me sick to see some weasel-eyed, drunken, whisky-soaked degenerate depositing a ballot and keeping clean women away. The nation that refuses to grant the requests and calls of women to protect the homes from the forces that are eating out their vitals is doomed, whether it is this or any other nation."

LOUISIANA

Congressman Morgan, although voting against the federal amendment, said during the debate: "If I were a member of the lower house of the Louisiana Legislature, I should unhesitatingly vote for proposed amendments to the constitution of that State similar to the Hobson and Mondell resolutions; . . . for I do not believe that one who is intrusted by the people with the duties and obligations of a public position should make the unpardonable mistake of supposing that it is not the will of the people but his own will that is to be considered."

NORTH DAKOTA

William T. Clark spoke recently in Fargo on "Woman's Natural Place in Society."

"Men have already established the principle that no man can act for another man politically, without that man's consent," he said. "The only way, then, whereby we can find out what a woman thinks is to let her speak, and act.

"And since speaking and acting are natural functions, to deny women the right to exercise those functions is to violate the laws of nature, which no man nor set of men can do with impunity."

NEVADA

Arrangements are being made for the State convention of the Equal Franchise Society, which will be held in February. The Washoe County Equal Suffrage Society recently held its annual meeting in Reno, and the fact that suffrage has been won did not prevent a good attendance. A telegram of gratitude for her efficient leadership was sent to Miss Anne Martin in New York.

GEORGIA

The Executive Committee of the Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association at a recent meeting mapped out its work for the coming year and decided to work for women on the school, park, hospital and library boards of the city. The Association has also placed itself on record as being in favor of a new city charter, because the present charter fails to recognize the right of women to any share in the city's municipal affairs.

In emphasizing the need for a new city charter for Atlanta, Mrs. Amelia Woodall, the President, said: "To be truly progressive and truly prosperous, our city should have, to direct its city's housekeeping affairs, city mothers as well as city fathers."

An amazing growth was shown at the recent first annual meeting of the Fulton and De Kalb counties branch of the Equal Suffrage Party. Throughout the State the party has grown in less than a year from less than 100 members to nearly 2,000. In the two counties which include Atlanta the membership is more than 600.

A Thé Dansant is held every Saturday afternoon from 5 to 7, and preparations are being made for a Pencil Day the last of the month.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Archibald Henderson, president of the North Carolina Equal Suffrage League, has sent letters to all women's organizations in the State asking them to support a bill raising the age of protection for girls from 14 to 21, a bill to allow women to hold the office of notary public, and the equal suffrage amendment.

"It is a great reflection upon our State that the law should assume that a girl's judgment is not sufficiently developed before the age of twenty-one to dispose of her property, but is mature enough at the age of fourteen to control her person and charater, which are of infinitely more importance than all the property in the world," says Mrs. Henderson.

VOTE IN CONGRESS BY STATES

The vote by States and by political parties on the nation-wide suffrage amendment last week in Congress was as follows:

	For		Against		
Alabama	1	(Dem.)	9	(Dem.)	
Arkansas			7	(Dem.)	
Arizona	1	(Dem.)			
California	11	(6 Rep., 3 Dem., 1 Pro., 1 Ind.)			
Colorado	3	(Dem.)	1	(Dem.)	
Connecticut	1	(Dem.)	4	(Dem.)	
Delaware			1	(Dem.)	
Florida			2	(Dem.)	(2 not voting)
Georgia			11	(Dem.)	(1 not voting)
Idaho	2	(Rep.)			
Illinois	22	(16 Dem., 5 Rep., 1 Pro.)	2	(Dem.)	(2 not voting)
Indiana	5	(Dem.)	8	(Dem.)	
Iowa	7	(6 Rep., 1 Dem.)	2	(Dem.)	(2 not voting)
Kansas	8	(6 Rep., 1 Dem., 1 Pro.)			
Kentucky	1	(Rep.)	8	(Dem.)	(2 not voting)
Louisiana			7	(Dem.)	(1 not voting)
Maine	1	(Rep.)	2	(1 Dem., 1 Rep.)	(1 not voting)
Maryland	1	(Dem.)	5	(Dem.)	
Massachusetts	8	(5 Dem., 3 Rep.)	6	(5 Rep., 1 Dem.)	
Michigan	9	(8 Rep., 1 Pro.)	2	(Dem.)	(1 not voting)
Minnesota	5	(Rep.)	3	(Rep.)	(1 not voting)
Mississippi			8	(Dem.)	
Missouri	11	(Dem.)	3	(1 Rep., 2 Dem.)	(1 not voting)
Montana	2	(Dem.)			
Nebraska	1	(Rep.)	4	(3 Dem., 1 Rep.)	(1 not voting)
Nevada					(1 not voting)
New Hampshire	1	(Dem.)	1	(Dem.)	
New Jersey	7	(6 Dem., 1 Rep.)	4	(2 Dem., 2 Rep.)	(1 not voting)
New Mexico	1	(Dem.)			
New York	9	(7 Dem., 1 Rep., 1 Pro.)	20	(13 Dem., 7 Rep.)	(12 not voting)
North Carolina			9	(Dem.)	(1 not voting)
North Dakota	3	(Rep.)			
Ohio	5	(1 Rep., 4 Dem.)	12	(1 Rep., 11 Dem.)	(2 not voting)
Oklahoma	5	(2 Rep., 3 Dem.)	3	(Dem.)	
Oregon	3	(Rep.)			
Pennsylvania	20	(10 Rep., 5 Dem., 5 Pro.)	9	(5 Dem., 4 Rep.)	(7 not voting)
Rhode Island	1	(Dem.)	1	(Dem.)	(1 not voting)
South Carolina			7	(Dem.)	
South Dakota	2	(Rep.)	1	(Rep.)	
Tennessee	4	(2 Dem., 2 Rep.)	5	(Dem.)	
Texas			18	(Dem.)	
Utah	1	(Rep.)			(1 not voting)
Vermont			2	(Rep.)	
Virginia	1	(Rep.)	7	(Dem.)	(2 not voting)
Washington	4	(1 Pro., 3 Rep.)			(1 not voting)
West Virginia	4	(1 Dem., 3 Rep.)	1	(Dem.)	(1 not voting)
Wisconsin	2	(Rep.)	9	(6 Rep., 3 Dem.)	
Wyoming	1	(Rep.)			
Total	174	(81 Dem., 81 Rep., 11 Pro., 1 Ind.)	204	(170 Dem., 34 Rep.)	

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

National American Woman Suffrage Association, President, Dr. Anna H. Shaw, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City. National Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Chairman, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Illinois. National Council of Women Voters, President, Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, 605-606 Perkins Building, Tacoma, Washington. Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, Chairman, Miss Alice Paul, 1420 F Street, Washington, D. C. National College Equal Suffrage League, President, Dr. M. Carey Thomas, Bryn Mawr, Pa. National Men's League for Woman Suffrage, President, James Lees Laidlaw, 6 E. 39th Street, New York City.

NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey suffrage amendment, twice passed already and endorsed by every political party in the State, will pass the Legislature this winter and go to the voters next September.

Experienced suffrage campaigners from other States declare that New Jersey, by reason of its small size and population, and for other reasons too long to enumerate, has the best chance to carry that any eastern State has ever possessed.

The New Jersey amendment will be voted on in September, 1915, and those of the other campaign States in November. This will make the effect of the New Jersey election so significant in the other States, that this campaign becomes perhaps the most important ever waged by suffragists.

KENTUCKY

The Louisville Woman Suffrage Association is beginning an active campaign for members. It has, at present, over 1800.

Letters are being sent to 5000 representative men and women not already affiliated with the association, briefly explaining the meaning of suffrage and inviting their endorsement.

The campaign is being financed by the Men's League, of which Mr. Robinson A. McDowell, a prominent lawyer, is President and Mr. J. B. Judah, Secretary.

Mr. McDowell was one of the speakers at the recent National Convention in Nashville. The Men's League of Louisville numbers 300 members.

Among suffrage workers in Louisville, Mrs. J. B. Judah and Mrs. Robinson A. McDowell stand out prominently. The idea of Headquarters originated with the former, and she and Mrs. McDowell are responsible for a most successful execution of the plan.

A bright and attractive storeroom, a whole lower floor in the heart of the down town shopping district, is given to the association rent free. The telephone is given, and divers other things.

The opening was held in September (as the registration campaign for School Commissioners was conducted by the suffragists) and a few snappy speeches were followed by tea.

This first meeting was so successful that it was followed by similar ones on Saturday afternoons till the Christmas holidays. Addresses were made by many of the best known women in the city, some of them with national reputations. Abbey Meguire Roach, the well-known short story writer, repeated to "standing room only" a suffrage talk which had attracted attention when first given before the Woman's Club. Nannie Lee Fraser, in demand all over the country as a speaker on Sunday School questions, is frequently heard reading suffrage stories: visitors from other States "drop in" and review their experiences.

Night meetings are soon to begin, and men of calibre have gladly consented to be on the programs.

The great show window attracts the passing throng. It is dressed several times a week by Mrs. Lillie S. Knollenberg, who arranges beautiful displays. She constantly replenishes the supply of literature for debates. The demands are frequent and come from all over the State and from Southern Indiana.

Altogether, Woman Suffrage Headquarters is such a success it is making Louisville sit up and pay serious attention to a serious subject.

IOWA

A recent suffrage issue of the Midwestern says: "It can no longer be given as an objection to suffrage that women do not want it. At least not in Iowa. For here the women of all classes do want it, and are expecting the coming Legislature to do the square thing by them. Des Moines has three fine working organizations: The Political Equality Club, more than a quarter of a century old; the Votes-for-Women League, and the Business Women's Suffrage Club. These latter are of recent origin. The Suffrage Council is made up of members of these three clubs. A thorough canvass of the voters of the city has been made and plans are being perfected for raising money for carrying on the State work. The splendid women working for suffrage in Iowa deserve most loyal and cordial support of all good citizens."

NEW YORK

The Empire State Campaign Committee plans to open a cafeteria and headquarters at 70 Wall street, New York. The entire ground floor has been given by James Lees Laidlaw, president of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage. Every day a 25-cent luncheon will be served, with a suffrage cabaret at 12.30, and speeches by the leaders of the campaign. The luncheon will consist of soup, meat, one vegetable and dessert. The dining room will accommodate about 250 persons.

At sixty-three meetings held all over New York City last week the Woman Suffrage Party elected its leaders in the different districts.

The Congressional Union has opened New York headquarters at 13 East 41st street. The quarters are given by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. Miss Doris Stevens is in charge.

"Discrimination against Women in the Laws of New York" is the title of a striking new pamphlet by Gilbert E. Roe, brought out by the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co. Few persons realize how many laws unfair to women still exist even in the Empire State. The pamphlet is most instructive.

The Seventh District Rochester suffragists have been having an interesting window display in their headquarters at 56 Clinton avenue, south, consisting of a display of 'white goods." There was a white sail across the nation, thirteen white sails or ships of State forming a border around the window. Each ship was marked with an equal suffrage State's name and was flying a pennant giving date of enfranchisement. In the centre was a black sail for New York, bearing the statement, "New York Joins the Fleet November, 1915." In the foreground was the suffrage map called "A Study in Black and White." The rest of the window space was used to show the voiceless speech.

INDIANA

Mrs. Antoinette Funk and Mrs. Mabel Curry are to speak at a mass meeting at the English Opera House in Indianapolis, Jan. 24. Arrangements have been made for suffragists from all over the State to be present.

By the recent death of Oliver P. Smith of Logansport the suffragists of Indiana have lost an ardent supporter. As a prominent labor leader he was able to do much to better the condition of women and children all over the United States. His friends consider him the pioneer agitator against child labor. Although an invalid for the last two years he kept in close touch with the local, State and national work for woman suffrage, and was always happy to give assistance in any way possible. Even in his last hours of suffering he was keenly interested in the National Amendment. As a member of the Indiana Equal Suffrage Association's Advisory Committee, his place can never be supplied. He was a brilliant speaker, and his last public address was made at the Indiana State Suffrage Convention in Logansport last October.

"Too many women are governed by wholly false ideas, and pride themselves on being weak, dependent and timid, a combination which has been defined as half angel and half bird, when they should cultivate strength and courage," said Miss Margaret Tobin, magazine writer and former South Bend newspaper woman, in a recent address at Elkhart. The speaker was the guest at a suffrage tea at the home of Mrs. C. W. Frink. Miss Miriam Frink, Mrs. A. H. Beardsley, Miss Lillian Spohn, Mrs. William C. Johnson and Mrs. E. Kuhlman were assistants to the hostess.

MASSACHUSETTS

There will be a hearing on woman suffrage before the Committee on Constitutional Amendments at the State House next Monday morning, Jan. 25, at 10.30.

Deep interest has been aroused throughout the State by Miss Rose Livingstone of New York and Mrs. Ethel R. Vorce of Ohio. They delivered 26 addresses in 13 cities and towns in the two weeks up to last Saturday night Miss Livingstone, in a very vivid and appealing way, has told the story of white slavery in New York, and her thrilling experiences in rescuing girls from Chinatown. Mrs. Vorce, a brilliant and finished speaker, has followed with an appeal for equal suffrage, emphasizing the need of women's vote to bring about better conditions. Every Suffrage League should hear these two speakers.

The meetings have been largely attended, those in the afternoon being in general for women only and the evening meetings for both sexes. Over 300 pledges have been secured from men to vote for suffrage in November; in two instances the meetings so crystalized local sentiment that a suffrage organization will be started immediately, and in a number of cases personal testimony has been given of great benefit derived from the meetings. Miss Livingstone and Mrs. Vorce will continue to speak in Massachusetts until Feb. 17, delivering two addresses each day throughout that time.

The second week of the canvass by the campaign corps of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in Worcester resulted in the addition of several thousand names to the rolls of those who intend to support the amendment next fall, and a large increase of interest. Perhaps the most gratifying incident of the week was the formation of a strong men's league, which promises to become an active factor in securing a large vote for suffrage in Worcester.

Many prominent young society people of Boston and vicinity are being added daily to the cast of the Delibes "Ballet of Sylvia," which is to be presented at the Boston Opera House on the afternoon of Feb. 2, for the joint benefit of the Red Cross fund and the Massachusetts W. S. A. Rehearsals already show that the production will be one of the finest amateur performances in Boston this winter.

The Speakers' Bureau lately supplied speakers for twelve meetings in and near Boston in one day.

Mrs. Pinkham is speaking generally twice a day and having much encouragement. At North Adams the schools were dismissed early in order that the teachers might attend a suffrage meeting on Jan. 13. The G. A. R. gave the use of its hall, and invited the members of the Parent-Teachers' Association as guests; and Commander Amidon presided and spoke strongly for suffrage. The meeting was big and enthusiastic. The next day Mrs. Pinkham spoke before the Ancient Order of the Hibernians and they said it was the largest meeting they had had this year.

Mrs. Laura A. Hall of Dunstable, who will be 100 years of age on Jan. 25, is a suffragist and has kept in touch with new ideas and progress in the world at large to a remarkable degree. Although she is so understandingly sympathetic with modern thought that business and professional men enjoy discussing with her questions of the day, her interests are not confined to discussions. She is especially successful in raising roses and rare varities of begonias. Every summer she raises lavender.

During the three months from October 1 to January 1, 1915, 47,898 pieces of suffrage literature and novelties—more than $1,500 worth—were sold from the office of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in Boston, in addition to the literature distributed gratuitously.

VIRGINIA

Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, national president of the Florence Crittenden Homes, has been speaking for the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia. She told a large audience in Roanoke the other day that she was a converted anti. "Twenty-five years ago," she said, "I was opposed to the movement through ignorance, and through ignorance alone." She added that she had seen the effects of equal suffrage in the States where women vote, and could testify to its good results. She also declared that the longer she works for the ballot, the greater grows her faith in men; and she paid a warm tribute to the splendid men who are aiding the cause.

KANSAS

Recommendations favoring ten legislative measures have been put out by the executive board of the Topeka Federation of Women. The matter was considered in response to a letter of inquiry concerning the club's stand on legislation from Governor-elect Arthur Capper.

The board expressed its wishes on legislation in the following endorsements:

The enactment into laws of the measures suported by the State Teachers' Association and the educational council, especially those providing for free tuition, free textbooks and more supplementary books.

Legislative establishment of a division of child hygiene in the department of the state board of health.

An appropriation for an anti-typhoid fever campaign in Kansas.

The enactment of a law providing for a mothers' pension, or some other adequate provision for the support of needy mothers and children.

The enactment of a law establishing a detention home to shelter, protect and reclaim delinquent women more than 18 years old.

A mill tax for the State's higher institutions of learning.

The enactment of a law for the elimination of the "loan sharks."

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

The speech of Representative Bowdle of Ohio against the federal suffrage amendment was denounced at a meeting of the Men's Suffrage League of the District of Columbia.

"It was a disgrace to the House of Representatives and a disgrace to the nation," said Charles Edward Russell. "Not only were his words detestable, but his manner was highly improper and suggestive. It is most humiliating that any man could be so insulting to womanhood."

MISSOURI

The Missouri Federation of Woman's Clubs will present to the Legislature a bill enabling women to serve on the school boards of the State. It is expected that the Legislative Committee of the Federation will also mother a bill for mothers' pensions. The woman's minimum wage law has been recommended by the commission appointed to investigate wage conditions in Missouri.

Recently in Carthage, Mo., there appeared in the evening paper a news item stating that a girl of eighteen years had been arrested for cashing a check she had found on the street. She had pleaded that she did not know it was wrong, as she found it. She was without friends or family in town, so she was persuaded to plead guilty, and was sentenced to the penitentiary. Before nine o'clock the next morning the telephones of the town began to buzz. Nearly every woman who read the item seemed to have the same idea about it. "Spontaneous combustion of public opinion," said one lawyer. The result of the women's interest and activity was that the girl was paroled and money raised to send her to a distant relative who agreed to stand good for her.

This is an indication of women's new loyalty to their sex.

A mass meeting is to be held at the Odeon in St. Louis on the evening of Feb. 5, when Mrs. Pethick Lawrence of London, well known throughout the world for her suffrage work in London, will speak. Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, the noted Hungarian from Budapest, will discuss "War and Women." Mrs. Lawrence, accompanied by her husband, will arrive February 4. Several social affairs are being planned in their honor.

On the afternoon of February 4 the suffrage school will be opened at 3.30 o'clock at Central High School. It will continue for two weeks. Mrs. Lawrence will be present at the opening.

Mrs. Alice Curtis Moyer-Wing will have charge of the suffrage school, and everyone who attends will be asked to speak.

Miss Jane Thomson came from Chicago to speak at the suffrage tea last Tuesday at Gerardi's.

ILLINOIS

The women of Chicago are getting ready to cast their first vote for mayor—the first time that women have voted on exact terms with men for all municipal officials in so great a city as Chicago. These are busy times for the new voters. Mayor Carter H. Harrison in announcing his decision to run still another race has paid them particular attention and the other avowed candidates for the mayoralty likewise concede the result will hinge largely on the women's vote.

Mrs. George Busey of Urbana, as a member of the Board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association and of the trustees of the University of Illinois, finds in her work with the university faculty and members of the State Board no opposition to suffrage or the activity of women in politics. These men look with favor upon women in public life. A new civic league has been recently started in Urbana, and Mrs. Busey is arousing interest in the spring campaign.

The Illinois Republican Woman's League recently endorsed the Bristow-Mondell amendment. A resolution was sent to Congressman James R. Mann, asking his support and influence in the passing of this amendment. The Illinois Republican women supported and defended the minority leader throughout his campaign.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois E. S. A., has announced that all women wishing to be judges and clerks of election at the coming spring elections must quailfy for reinstatement. Many of the former members of the election boards were women who will apply for the positions for the next year. It is none too early for women to get in their application at this time, as political ward committeemen are already submitting names of their men friends.

MONTANA

One of the first bills introduced in the Montana Legislature provides for the assistance and support of women whose husbands are dead or are inmates of some Montana institution or are physically or mentally unable to work, and who have a child or children dependent for support wholly or partly upon their labor.

MAINE

The Orono Equal Suffrage League met recently to complete organization and plan work. The officers elected were: Honorable President, Merritt C. Fernald, LL.D., Prof. Emeritus of Philosophy, University of Maine; President, Mrs. John H. Huddiloton; vice-president, Dr. Edith M. Patch; second vice-president, Raymond Pearl, Ph.D.; corresponding secretary, Prof. Alice M. Boring; recording secretary, Mrs. Harry M. Woods; treasurer, Miss Lillian Randall; chairman of Standing Committees, University Committee, Andrew Paul Raggis, Ph.D.; Legislation Committee, Mrs. Ella Mason; Press and Publicity Committee, Ralph K. Jones.

This league has a great opportunity for work, as Orono is the home of the State University, with some 1,000 students, coming from every corner of Maine and New England.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

An Equal Franchise League was formed last week at Nashua, the second city in the State. The prime mover was Mrs. Nellie F. Woodward, formerly president of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, and present State secretary of the National Federation. The officers of the Nashua League are: President, Mrs. Nellie F. Woodward; vice-presidents, Mrs. Susan F. Wallace, Mrs. Lizzie A. Smith; recording secretary, Miss Anna Stearns; corresponding secretary, Miss Josephine McQuesten; treasurer, Mrs. Lizzie E. P. McCarthy. The new league starts off with excellent prospects. Nashua has hitherto been supposed to be dead, so far as suffrage interests are concerned; but the fact that nearly 700 women voted on school matters last November (the first time they ever had a chance) shows that there is plenty of material.

The Concord Equal Suffrage League plans to hold meetings in January, February, March and April. On Jan. 21 Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley of Boston spoke. On Feb. 16 Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingstone of Bangor, Me., has been engaged. Later Dr. Samuel M. Crothers is expected.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park spoke on equal suffrage recently in the opera house at Manchester, and 2,000 persons were turned away. Now there are urgent requests for her to repeat the lecture.

The New York Call is publishing a daily votes for women column, edited by Mrs. Meta L. Stern.

Every member of the Sixty-Fourth Congress who is not a member of the Sixty-Third Congress, and whose views, therefore, on equal suffrage have not been made public, will soon be given the privilege of stating them aloud in a semi-official fashion. This privilege will be conferred by the National Voters' League, a non-partisan organization, at 829-31 Woodward Bldg., Washington, whose object is to collect and publish otherwise uncollected and unpublished information about Congress. The National Voters' League has rendered good service to the suffrage movement before in furnishing information and will continue to do so.

LESSONS FOR A SUFFRAGE SCHOOL

By Henrietta Livermore

STATUS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Equal Suffrage States	Date	Electoral Vote	Population (1910)
Wyoming	1869	3	145,965
Colorado	1893	6	799,024
Utah	1896	4	373,351
Idaho	1896	4	325,504
Washington	1910	7	1,141,990
California	1911	13	2,377,054
Kansas	1912	10	1,690,949
Oregon	1912	5	672,765
Arizona	1912	3	64,356
Illinois	1913	29	5,638,591
Nevada	1914	3	81,875
Montana	1914	4	376,053

Suffrage Map

1. The suffrage States are richest in natural resources. They increase most rapidly in population, 63% in equal suffrage States to 19% in male suffrage States. Massachusetts increases 20%, New York 25%, California 60%, Idaho 100%, Washington 120%. The suffrage States comprise one-quarter the number of States and one-half the territory (including Alaska.) There are 12 of them having 91 electoral votes and a population of 13,687,477, containing 3,676,532 women of an age to vote. They elect one-fourth of the U. S. Senators, nearly one-sixth of the House of Representatives, and nearly one-fifth of the Presidential Electors. Cleveland was only elected by 37 electoral votes majority, Garfield by 59 and Harrison by 85.

Foreign and Native Born

Native-born women in United States, 38,674,693 (U. S. Census, 1910).

Foreign-born men, plus foreign-born women, 13,343,583.

There are nearly three times as many native-born women as there are foreign-born men and women put together.

Women immigrants are less than one-third of the whole number of immigrants.

Federal Amendment

The Constitution of the United States in Art. 4, Section 4, guarantees a Republican form of government. Art. 1, Sec. 2.—"The People of States elect their Representatives." Until the women people as well as men people elect their representatives, the Government does not protect the States in the national form of government.

Since 1869, women have appealed to Congress. Some of them asked in the early years for a declaratory resolution enabling women to vote under the 14th and 15th Amendments.

In 1875 the Supreme Court decided in case of Minor vs. Happersett that these amendments did not enfranchise women.

The House Judiciary Committee has reported only 6 times in 44 years. There was no report on suffrage for 20 years, 1894-1914.

This Congress, 63rd, for the first time since 1887, has discussed the suffrage amendment. For the first time since 1892, it has received a favorable committee report in the Senate. For the first time since 1896, it has been reported to the House. For the first time in the history of our country, the federal equal suffrage amendment was in 1914 placed on the calendars of both Houses. On January 12, 1915, the House voted 174 for, 204 against

Aliens Can Vote

Aliens passed on question of American woman's enfranchisement in five of the States in which women were recently denied suffrage.

In about 15 States, among them Alabama, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Oregon and Texas, franchise is granted to citizens and to aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens. The intention need never be fulfilled, and they still have full voting rights, including voting on **women's enfranchisement.**

In some of these States, an alien has only to declare 30 days before the election his intention of becoming a citizen, and in most of them he need only have been in this country one year and in the State six months and declared his intention.

Race Problem

In the 15 States south of Mason and Dixon line are:

8,788,901 white women.
4,316,565 Negro women.
4,472,336 more white than Negro women, or twice as many.
8,294,274 **total Negro** population.
494,627 more white women than **total** Negro population.

In only two States, South Carolina and Mississippi, are there more Negro than white women, and in these States there are also more Negro than white men.

In South Carolina voters must read, own and pay taxes on $300 worth of property.

In Mississippi voters must read the constitution.

The four other States of the black belt, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana, all have educational tests. In the other nine, white women exceed the total Negro population.

Equal suffrage in Southern States would:

1. Increase vastly the white vote.
2. Raise the educational and moral standard of the electorate.

Ten instances of Congress regulating suffrage for men.

1. 15th Amendment.
2. Granting vote to Indians, when reservations broken up.
3. Granting vote to former Confederate soldiers taking oath of allegiance.
4. Granting vote to foreigners who fought in Civil War.
5. Granting vote to men released after terms in federal penitentiaries.
6. Act of Congress in direct election of Senators, 17th Amendment.
7. Granting vote to men disfranchised for desertion from army.
8. Naturalized citizens. Section 8, Article 1.
9. Disfranchisement of wives of naturalized men in States where women have the ballot.
10. Case of Susan B. Anthony, who was arrested by federal and not State authorities after voting under the 14th Amendment.

Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence expect to sail for Japan on Feb. 20. During the ten days preceding that date, they will be in San Francisco, where letters may be addressed to them in care of the Bank of California.

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SUFFRAGISTS TO PUSH BILLS IN TWO HOUSES

Congressional Union Will Work for Nation-Wide Amendment in Senate While National Committee Urges Shafroth-Palmer Resolution

Work in Congress will not in any way be stopped because of the failure of the House to pass the nation-wide suffrage amendment. The Congressional Union announces that it will carry the campaign for the amendment into the Senate.

The Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will begin a campaign immediately for the passage of the Shafroth-Palmer resolution, which provides for a referendum in any State at any time when 8 per cent. of the voters desire it. The work will be under the direction of Mrs. Antoinette Funk, who will be assisted by Miss Jeannette Rankin and Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan, members of the Congressional Committee, and Mrs. Winston Churchill, a member of the National Campaign Committee. Briefs and arguments have been prepared for the use of Members of Congress in the consideration of this bill. Mrs. Funk reports that already there are enough favorable votes in the Senate to pass it. No work has been done upon the measure in the House of Representatives, but those members who will be returned for the next session and the new members will be the object of a campaign of information. A campaign will also be made for the votes of new members coming into the 64th Congress. Mrs. McCormick affirms her belief that the Shafroth-Palmer resolution is the great pathfinder for the complete enfranchisement of American women.

Plans for the Congressional Committee include also extensive work for presidential suffrage in the various States, similar to that won and exercised by the women of Illinois. Since the constitution of the United States provides that presidential electors shall be chosen in such manner as the various legislatures decide, such suffrage can be granted by legislative act without the necessity of an amendment to the State constitution.

A study of the State constitutions and laws is being made by the committee to find out how extensive such legislative suffrage may be.

The Congressional Committee will maintain a small but expert lobby at the capitol, and no Senator or Representative will be interviewed upon this subject by any person who is not regarded as able to hold her own with any constitutional lawyer.

MANY MEN TO ANY WOMEN

By Alice Duer Miller

If you have beauty, charm, refinement, tact,
If you can prove that, should I set you free,
You would not contemplate the smallest act
That might annoy or interfere with me;
If you can show that women will abide
By the best standards of their womanhood—
(And I must be the person to decide
What in a woman is the highest good);
If you display efficiency supreme
In philanthropic work, devoid of pay;
If you can show a clearly-thought-out scheme
For bringing the millennium in a day;
Why then, dear lady, at some time remote,
I might consider giving you the vote.

—New York Tribune.

LAST LAUGHS

"No, darling, you mustn't have any more pudding—you would be ill."

Little Gertie (after due thought): "Well, give me anuzzer piece and send for the doctor."—London Opinion.

"Mother," asked Tommy, "is it right to say that you 'water a horse' when he is thirsty?" "Yes, my dear," said his mother. "Well, then," said Tommy, picking up a saucer, "I'm going to milk the cat."—Ladies' Home Journal.

"Why are you moping there, Dick?"

"I've no one to play with."

"Well, go and fetch Freddie next door."

"Oh, I played with him yesterday, and I don't suppose he's well enough to come out yet,"—London Opinion.

When Thomas B. Reed's daughter was a little girl, he was once about to sit down in the easy chair where her kitten was asleep. In sudden horror she pulled the chair away and he sat heavily down on the floor. Instead of losing his temper, Reed rose slowly to his feet and said, "Kitty, remember that it is easier to get another kitten than another father."

"Wasn't King John a wicked man?" said the professor's little daughter. "He used to run over people with his motor-cars." The professor was puzzled. "Haven't you made a mistake?" he inquired doubtfully. "Surely your teacher didn't tell you that?" "Oh, yes, she did. She told us that King John ground down the people with his taxis."—Town and Country.

During one of his early campaigns for the House of Representatives, Hon. Champ Clark met a working-man who confided to him: "At first, Mr. Clark, I didn't mean to vote for you; but one afternoon you were going by my house, and you stopped to pat my goat, Henry, and give him an apple. I says to myself, I says, 'If Mr. Clark's so sociable as all that, he must have my vote."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Vivian had been out of school a great deal because of illness, but her little friend had been out quite as much, and when the mother heard how well the other little girl was getting on in school she said to her little daughter rather impatiently: "I cannot understand at all why you have so much poorer marks." The youngster replied: "Well, you see, mother, Jane is an awful good guesser."—Chicago Tribune.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Telegraph Your Congressmen Urging the Passage of the Palmer-Owen Bill

Tomorrow is Child Labor Sunday. The special topic for the day is the need of a federal law prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce of factory, mill, and cannery products in the making of which children under 14 have been employed, and children under 16 have worked at night, or more than eight hours a day.

A bill with these three provisions, and also a straight 16-year age limit for mine workers is now pending in Congress. It is called the Palmer-Owen bill.

Telegraph your Congressman urging the immediate passage of the bill.

There are today twelve States with no 14-year age limit and sixteen States in which the limit is greatly weakened by exemptions, so that in twenty-two States children under 14 are at work in factories or canneries. There are thirty States in which the older children may work a nine, ten or eleven hour day.

It is estimated that about 2,000,000 children between the ages of 10 and 16 are working for wages in the United States in addition to those employed in street trades.

NO DANGER OF ILLINOIS REPEAL

Senator Who Suggested It Hailed as "Worst Political Strategist" in Legislatuure

With regard to the measure proposed by Senator Shaw in the Illinois Legislature to repeal the suffrage law, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch writes The Woman's Journal:

"Do not worry about this. In 1893 a man attempted to repeal our school suffrage law of 1891, and secured about 40 votes, not 77, the needed number. No attempt to repeal it has been made since, and for 20 years that man has been kept in private life, though a candidate for re-election."

The Chicago Herald says editorially:

"Senator Shaw of Decatur springs with a single bound into first place as the worst political strategist in the Illinois Legislature. If the 'wets' are at all alive to the situation, they will take him off the strategy board and give him some form of harmless bureau work.

"The average observer would infer that the 'wets' have enough trouble on their hands as it is, without trying to take on the trouble to be caused by avowed systematic enmity to woman's suffrage — particularly to that measure of it already existing. The canny course would seem to be to conciliate rather than arouse further opposition."

INDIANA ASSEMBLY CUTS OFF VOTE

Legislators Unwilling to Debate Woman's Suffrage but Relieve Cattle Problem at Once

The Indiana House of Representatives is showing a determination not to let the suffrage bill "see daylight," as the members express it. They seem unwilling not only that the measure should go to the voters, but that it should come to a vote on the floor of the House.

On January 8 Representative Scott of Indianapolis presented the bill, second in a concurrent measure, in which the first was the hoof and mouth quarantine bill. The bill in aid of the cattle of the State passed the House without a dissenting voice; but no sooner was the bill recognizing women's equality up, than Representative Benz of English, moved that action be deferred until Tuesday afternoon. The effect of resolutions to be sent to Congress incorporated in the bill would by that time be lost. But the motion prevailed.

On January 12 Representative Niblack moved that the bill be considered at the morning session. Mr. Scott objected because a number of suffragists were to be on hand in the afternoon. While the question was being debated, a motion to adjourn was made. The success of the adjournment motion, according to the rules of the Legislature, meant the death of the suffrage bill until it was reintroduced. Nevertheless, the motion to adjourn was carried, amid the laughter of the opposition.

The Indiana Daily Times comments:

"In temporarily defeating consideration of the suffrage bill yesterday, the lower house of the State Legislature did nothing of which to be proud.

"With the inspiring example of Terre Haute before us, made the more conspicuous by eighty men under indictment pleading guilty, we men may well assert that the ballot should be left to our manipulation and those who lined up with the opposition yesterday may 'point with pride' to the way we have made use of our sovereign power."

EIGHTEEN MORE WENT ON RECORD

Twelve Congressmen Paired for Nation-Wide Suffrage Amendment and Six Against

In addition to the official vote on suffrage in Congress as given in last week's Woman's Journal, twelve Congressmen were paired for the amendment and six against. The proportion of two to one was necessary because a two-thirds majority was required.

Those paired in favor were: Dunn, N. Y.; Falconer, Wash.; Hinebaugh, Ill.; Hoxworth, Ill.; Johnson, Utah; Levy, N. Y.; Moss, W. Va.; Peters, Me.; Roberts, Nev.; Shreve, Pa.; Townsend, N. J.; Woodruff, Mich.

Those paired against were Bell, Ga.; Igoe, Mo.; Kennedy, R. I.; Morin, Pa.; Saunders, Va.; Wilson, Fla.

PEACE PARTY HAS BIG HUB MEETING

Organization Against War Started in Boston—Mr. and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence Speak

The Woman's Peace Party held a meeting in Boston last week at which Mr. and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence spoke. A large part of the audience joined the new organization and $900 were raised in a collection.

William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., presided, and among those who sat on the platform were the Rev. Charles F. Dole, president of the Twentieth Century Club, Prof. Moore of the University of Missouri, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, and the Rev. Edward Cummings.

"The human body is the temple of the Holy Spirit," said Mrs. Petrick-Lawrence, "and any human soul is worth more than the accumulation of wealth. Yet this principle, old as it is, is being set aside in Europe on a greater scale than ever before. Therefore, it is for the women of the world who, speaking collectively, have brought every human life onto this planet, with their blood, to stand at this crisis and protest to all the world. And we will stand together, not only as an American woman's peace party, but as a world's woman's peace party."

"Armament should no longer be allowed to remain a private monopoly. No personal or private gain should longer be permitted to be made out of the slaughter of the human family.

"If you leave the making of peace to the diplomats and the financiers of the world," she declared, "you will get a war-peace, the kind of peace that was made after the Franco-German war, and out of which came the present war.

"Peace must be sought with no idea of the aggrandizement of any one of the nations involved and the humiliation of any other or others. No power must be allowed to dominate Europe.

NATIONAL BRINGS OUT NEWS LETTER

Association Will Publish Monthly Record of Work in Different Departments

In order to keep its thousands of members in touch with its activities, the National American Woman Suffrage Association has launched this week a "Headquarters News Letter," which is to come out once a month. The News Letter makes no attempt to cover the field already covered by the suffrage press. It is intended merely as a record of the work of the National as seen in the activities of its officers and of the Congressional Committee, The Campaign Committee, the Speakers' Bureau and the Publicity Department. It is printed in large type on attractive paper and the subscription rate is purely nominal, 25c a year. The opening number contains greetings by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, a review of the recent work of the Congressional Committee and certain headquarters news, including the announcement of new leaflets and booklets issued by the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co.